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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1867.

How Slavery Came to be Abolished. From the report of the reply made by one Major Lee to Senator Wilson, on the occasion of the latter's late speech in Orange Court House, Virginia, we learn that one of the arguments which the Southern conservatives intend to use with the negroes against the Republicans, is that the work of emancipation on the part of the North was not voluntary but compulsory—a military necessity. We simply call attention to this position now assumed by Southern conservatives, to contrast it with the assertion which the same class of men have so long and so persistently made, that the Republicans inaugurated the war for the express purpose of overthrowing slavery. This has been a charge of the Copperhead Democracy all over the country. Now, however, when a different sentiment is to be catered to, the assertion is made that the Republicans did not at first intend to emancipate the slaves, but only did it as a last resort.

It is very true that the war was not gone into for the purpose of overthrowing slavery. Its object was the vindication of the national authority by the overthrow of the Rebellion which the slaveholders had inaugurated. This was its chief and only object. But as soon as the South fired the first shot against Fort Sumter, there was not a Republican but understood that the doom of Slavery was sealed. The moment a state of war prevailed, that moment, under the war power, slavery could be legally and constitutionally abolished. John Quincy Adams announced this doctrine thirty years ago, and maintained it unchallenged. The war to put down the Rebellion made it possible, therefore, for the Government to legally overthrow slavery—something which it was thought, at least, impossible to do in a time of peace. And this the Republican party immediately insisted should be done.

The fierce opposition of the Copperhead Democracy, who much preferred the success of the Rebellion to the overthrow of slavery, together with the natural hesitancy of Abraham Lincoln, served to put off the event; but it could not be permanently delayed. President Lincoln was doubtless far behind public sentiment in this matter. We have never doubted that the Emancipation Proclamation would have been sanctioned by the country and would have strengthened the Union cause, as early as 1861. Others, however, thought differently; and Mr. Lincoln preferred to wait until he felt sure that he had the country at his back. He also seemed, at first, to hope that the border States might be induced to enter upon the experiment of gradual emancipation—a hope that soon proved to be fallacious.

Slavery was abolished, therefore, not as a matter of compulsion, nor purely of military necessity. The war furnished the occasion and the legal justification for its overthrow, but the cause lay deep down in the hearts of the people, and the moral justification was in the inherent wrong of the thing itself. We have no fears that the colored citizens of the South will be misled in this matter. It is too late in the day to shake their confidence in the memory of Abraham Lincoln, their great friend and liberator. The attempt to do so will but react against those who make it.

"Reefing Sails."

We make room elsewhere in our paper for a well-written communication from a correspondent who in many respects has sound ideas on the necessities of the situation in the business world, and who expresses his views clearly and with no little force. He commends our opposition to the proposed eight-hour law, and we will pass at once to that part of his letter which treats of a warning we published a few days since in regard to a possible panic. In the first place, we did not intend our advice to capitalists to reef their sails to apply exclusively to fancy speculators. We intended that it should be our deliberate advice to a great majority of all the men who are actively engaged in manufacture, and all the other producing industries of our country. And we think our correspondent will agree with us if he looks a little more closely at the sentence of which he complains. The objectionable paragraph reads:—

"We have breakers ahead, and, like wise seamen, we advise every man to reef his sails, and be prepared for any possible emergency. We do not think that a financial panic is imminent, but it is possible; but also to be safe should it occur, is to act the part dictated by prudence, and be prepared for its coming."

Now, we really do not see anything in this to which any one can take exception. We do not advise the capitalists to stop their mills, and let their hands stand, as our correspondent apparently thinks. We advise them to take a course which is the most likely to avert such a catastrophe. We do not say drop anchor; we say, reef your sails. We do not say, stop your mills; we say, do not rashly run your mills to their utmost, accumulate a large stock which you will not be able to carry until a better day, and which will sink you completely, but do the very thing which our correspondent himself advises. Decrease your wages, run slowly along so as to keep your hands out of want, and wait until the threatened storm is past.

Our correspondent quotes the case of gentlemen with hundreds of thousands, who are en-

gaged in the iron trade, and who can afford to have a product, which will not be injured by waiting, accumulate, without danger of their having to sacrifice to prevent ruin. The employers, as a rule, would not be able to run at full time for a year, and keep all their products for a better market. To have that much unavailable capital would be their ruin. They must sell as they make, or they will fail. Will our correspondent say that when we advise such manufacturers to "reef their sails" and be careful, that we advise them to injure their employes? On the contrary, we say to them, avoid a "crash by timely discretion." Better for the hands that they should have reduced wages than that in such a panic as 1857 they should be thrown entirely out of work. Such a course is the "surest way to avoid the occurrence of a panic, and be safe should it occur."

The Academy of Fine Arts.

Of all the various professions and occupations that men of intellect and imagination pursue, commend us to that of a successful artist. It is true that we have seen, in the course of a somewhat extended experience in matters pertaining to painting and sculpture, many men of eminent ability cast down with the sickness of hope deferred, who have spoken with bitterness of the many disappointments and cares that ever attend the efforts of patient merit to succeed; and while we admit that many things conspire to dampen the ardor of even the most enthusiastic of art followers, yet let them ponder but a moment, and then render thanks for the great capacity of enjoyment that heaven has given them, and think how many sorrows such a Heaven-born gift must counterbalance.

In the heat of the summer months, when all other classes of professional men are bound to the eadron-like limits of the city, where shall we find our friends the artists? Why, on the breezy summit of some New Hampshire mountain, or inhaling the perfume of Adirondack pines. Sometimes beneath the shadows of umbrageous oaks the artist sits with canvas spread invitingly before him, his only care to faithfully render the fleeciness of the cloud that lies in the cleft of the far-off hills, or to trace with cunning hand the semblance of the winding river that glitters silvery here and there, and then is lost in distant mistiness.

According to our ideas, a more pleasant manner of passing the summer could not be devised, and we commend our landscape painters to think of it, and be thankful accordingly.

There is a certain secluded haunt in Pennsylvania where Philadelphia painters go to seek "subjects," and if velvety moss grows greener, or reddens more luxuriantly, or thickens, in any other country, we know not of such favored land; there, indeed, are the woods solemn and majestic, and how quiet! Nothing but the sound of a few rustling leaves is heard, and now and then the faintest murmur of distant falling water. Of this fairy-like retreat we notice many souvenirs on the walls of the Academy. Many of them are good; others are simply mediocre; but of none of them shall we speak more definitely at the present time.

We revert at once to No. 371, "Sheep and Landscape in Bavaria." All who look upon this picture by Hofner, and who really appreciate a fine work, will feel how inadequate the English language really is in adjectives expressive of admiration. To say it is a fine production expresses very little, and yet we feel that it would be out of place to speak in stronger terms of this canvas, whose beauties of handling and color must be examined and understood before a proper conception can be formed of the beauties thereof. The arrangement of the composition, the tone of color, and precision of touch, we have never seen surpassed in the only work that will compare with it in the latter quality, with which we are acquainted, is Troyon's large cattle picture in the Luxembourg. A most pleasing landscape, by William Hart, of New York, will be much admired. It is full of poetic sentiment, and shows a mountain-like expanse of country, with meadows in the middle distance, illumined by the sun's last rays. The effect given of a flood of light is well rendered. The sweetness of the shadow tones in the foreground is perfectly beautiful.

The preponderance of landscapes in this year's exhibition is most marked. In fact, one would think, from seeing how the majority of American artists are devoting themselves to that specialty, that the study of the figure will be altogether neglected amongst us. We notice, however, that J. E. Galvan, of this city, is represented by three good compositions in figure painting. No. 70 is an extremely interesting picture, and we imagine that if it were placed on the line its elaborate finish would be seen to better advantage. The same artist's conception of "Evangeline" is treated with much tender feeling; the painting of the drapery is to be commended.

Gifford's "Morning on the Hudson" is one of those thoroughly refreshing bits of color that are delightful to contemplate. What charming gradation of light pervades the whole scene! This may really be classed as one of the gems of the gallery. Although this class of picture conveys a sense of repose to the mind, and merits admiration for its fine qualities, yet the simplicity of subject and treatment forbids any lengthy disquisition thereon. No. 32 is (like the subject of the preceding notice) from the collection of Mr. George Whitney. The canvas is from Landelle's easel, and although the reputation of the artist is great, we cannot regard him as a true religious painter. In an academic sense the drawing is correct and graceful, but altogether conventional. An air of pious prettiness, bordering on affectation, distinguishes the composition. Compare for a moment the same subject treated by Cimabue Giotto, or any other pre-Raphaelite, and note the result. To explain our ideas as plainly as possible, we shall instance the "Madonna and Child" (by Giotto, we believe) that hangs in the long gallery of the Louvre. It exemplifies the very dawn of Christian art. The author was deficient in the very rudiments of drawing and color, yet his firm religious convictions inspired him to create a work that, after the lapse of centuries, still continues to charm and delight all who gaze upon it. It is superior to pictures like Landelle's, from the fact that it bears evidence of more abiding faith. The memory of the smile that beams from the face of that Madonna causes us to look with indifference upon Landelle's extremely pretty picture. We think that the artist who painted the latter, should have been content to paint a picture that would have been as true to the subject as the former.

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wassey. A fine glow of mellow tone pervades the landscape. A close study of nature is shown in the handling of the foreground; in fact, there is so much that is worthy in the treatment of the ensemble. Indeed, there are numbers of pictures in the collection that have figured in auction sales some months ago, and whose second appearance in the galleries could have been readily excused. Among these may be mentioned a wear, washy-looking Lanfant de Metz, portraying a little baby feeding another with a spoon. Apropos of spoons, we may, perhaps, be pardoned for asking how it is that subjects of this character are so popular with the public? In some recent exhibitions, we have been astonished at the preponderance of this class of paintings over all others. We certainly cannot account for this phenomenon, but if any artist should ask our advice in relation to the choice of a salable subject for working out, the reply would be, "Feed the baby with a spoon."

No. 81, by Cresson, is good in tone and color. It is one of Cresson's best efforts. Miss Mary Smith is well represented, and her little studies give great pleasure to connoisseurs. Mr. Wilcox is a landscape of decided merit, but of this fact we see no indications in his "Morning on the Juniata." It would have given us great pleasure to have seen him better represented in this year's exhibition.

In an art collection of this sort time is required to become acquainted with the various beauties that are spread before the visitor. Without considerable care, many very exquisite pages from nature would have remained unobserved, on account of the obscurity of the positions that many of them occupy. The hackneyed line in reference to that popular gem which rejoices in the possession of rays of such pure serenity, might be here quoted with telling effect, and nothing but a sense of duty to our readers compels us to refrain from so doing; we shall consequently remain content with simply observing that no effort of ours shall be spared in order to avert the calamity of any pictorial flower being left to blush unobserved, or to lavish its fragrance on a Sahara-like atmosphere.

Musical.

THE ORATORIO OF "ST. PAUL" will be presented to the public on Friday evening next, at the Academy of Music, on the occasion of the third and last concert of the "Handel and Haydn Society" during the present season. This grand composition by Mendelssohn will undoubtedly be rendered in the most effective and attractive manner. The solo parts will be taken by Mrs. H. M. Smith, and Mr. J. F. Rudolphsen, of Boston, and Mr. George Simpson, of New York. The mere announcement of these well-known names is a sufficient guarantee that the score of St. Paul will be interpreted in a conscientious and artistic style. But not less attractive will be the grand choruses by the three hundred efficient voices of the "Handel and Haydn" while the instrumentation will be assigned to a powerful orchestra of forty pieces. We feel safe in predicting that the whole affair will be conducted in a manner that will still further increase the reputation of the Society under whose auspices it is to transpire. The same oratorio will be repeated at a matinee on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when those who are unable to procure tickets for Friday evening's performance, will be afforded an opportunity of enjoying the rare musical entertainment.

THE rejection of Surgeon Abadie seems rather hard. He had served in the army thirty years, and was full surgeon when the new grade of medical purveyor was made, for the necessity of the late war. For this office he (as likewise Surgeon Sutherland) was selected, in compliance to his merit and long experience, and, accepting the vacancy he left in the surgeons' list was filled. But now the Senate has rejected his nomination for promotion in the army as a medical purveyor. That seems a high return for thirty years of service. It is offering promotion to take away one's livelihood, raising the higher to let the fallen be greater. The Senate acted on full knowledge, however, of these facts, they being set forth in a special letter of recommendation from General Grant, and a note from Secretary Stanton, brought together with the nomination.—Army and Navy Journal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 18, 1867.—TO THE HOLDERS OF CITY GAS LOAN.—Gentlemen:—The municipal authorities have in contemplation to take possession of the Gas Works and convert them into a Department of the city, by selling the same to the city, for the purpose of raising the heavy tax for Gas to be greatly reduced. It is believed that this cannot be done, however, without the consent of the holders of the original Exchange Gas Loan for City Six per cent. Loan, free from tax.

By doing this you will aid in bringing about a change in the gas supply desired by the citizens at large, and will hold a security amply sufficient for your protection, having a market value several per cent higher than that which you now hold. An address addressed to the undersigned, Chairman of the Committee of Councils having the subject in charge, previous to the first day of May, prox., will much oblige.

THE COLORED PEOPLE'S UNION LEAGUE ASSOCIATION will celebrate the Passage of the City Passenger Car bill (GRAND REUNION FESTIVAL) with addresses, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Lectures, etc., at MATHISON HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, 29th INSTANT, 7 o'clock. Managers: JOHN W. GEARY, J. N. KERN, J. FREDERICK, Members of the Association. The citizens generally are invited to participate with us. JOHN W. GEARY, President. ANDREW F. STEVENS, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1867. Holders of twenty or more coin coupons due May 1, 1867, can now present them at their option for coin and examination; checks for the same will be issued on May 1.

REGISTERED LOANS. Parties holding Registered Loans due May 1, 1867, will have to state the date of their redemption under which the same were issued. The date of the act is contained in the Bond. Assistant Treasurer U. S.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES. STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Grand" and "Double Iron Frame," patented June 3, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the fall Iron Frame.

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A. S. ROBINSON'S LARGE SALE OF FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS

TAKES PLACE AT SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESTNUT STREET, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1867, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESTNUT STREETS to No. 141 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT. OFFICES—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 p.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for Election of Directors, will be held on THURSDAY, May 2, at No. 123 S. FRONT Street, at 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE. FRANK GRANELLO, TAILOR, No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, (Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street), HAS JUST OPENED UP AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR." RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY! LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING. The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined. NO MORE BALDNESS OR GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong. ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, \$4.00. Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET, ABOVE VINE, and all Druggists and Variety Stores. 1867

A CHANGE IN SILVER MINING SELDOM OFFERED. A Safe and Sure Investment. THE CORONA SILVER MINING CO. OF Lander Hill, Austen, Nevada. OFFICE: No. 243 South SIXTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

PRESIDENT, CHARLES WELSH. TREASURER, WILLIAM F. ANDERSON. DIRECTORS, CHARLES WELSH, W. F. PATTERSON, M. D., ROBERT P. KING, T. W. SMITH, W. F. ANDERSON, CHARLES MATTHEWS, M. D., JOHN W. DE BARBER, JAMES F. REED.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Corona Silver Mining Company, it was Resolved, That in order to raise a further working capital, Two Thousand Five Hundred Shares of the Capital Stock be sold at the price or sum of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE.

Resolved, That the remainder of the WORKING CAPITAL SHALL NOT BE SOLD AT A LESS SUM THAN AT PAR, OR TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE. CALL OR SEND FOR CIRCULAR. W. M. J. RAINNE, SECRETARY, No. 243 SOUTH SIXTH ST.

ESTABLISHED IN 1810. JUST ARRIVED, FROM LONDON AND HAMBURG,

Steamship Alemania, Steamship Proponis, Steamship Germania, Ship Thomas Harward, Ship Goshawk.

8 Cases Tinned Sheet Iron, 35 Casks of Zinc, 3500 Boxes Tin, 240 Bundles Tinned Wire, 630 Pigs Tin, 400 Pigs Lead, 10 Cases Sheet Copper, 8 Casks Hardware, 35 Tons Spelter, 23 Casks Antimony, 13 Casks Emory,

For Sale at Lowest Market Rates BY N. & G. TAYLOR CO., Nos. 303 and 305 BRANCH St., PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC. PURE RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES, Especially imported for Private Use, and Superior Qualities of Claret Wines FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES. A. WOYTT, No. 328 WALNUT STREET.

BURDSALL, No. 249 SOUTH NINTH STREET, BELOW LOCUST. Prepared to furnish Families removing to the country for the summer season, with the choicest articles of FRESH MARKETING, including Prime Beef, Mutton, Jersey Poultry, Spring Chickens, and Lamb in season, etc. Orders promptly sent, free of charge, to all parts.

PIONEER SOAP. GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL. This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality. Use it as you would any common soap. TRY IT, and you will be convinced that it is SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET. For sale by Grocers generally, and by PAUL & FERGUSON, 125 Market Street, Office, No. 15 N. WATER Street.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. CAPITAL STOCK. All paid in, in cash, \$300,000.00. ASSETS. Amount of cash on hand, \$3,121.98. Amount of cash deposited in bank, \$7,041.18. Amount of cash in hands of agents, \$1,500.94. Amount of loans secured by bond and mortgage, being first lien on real estate upon which less than one year's interest is due and owing, \$7,544.49. Amount of United States and State stocks owned by the Company, \$1,000.00.

United States 5-20 red bonds, \$74,000. United States 5-20 coupon bonds, \$0,000. United States 7-30 Treasury notes, \$27,000. United States 7-30 Treasury notes, \$48,000. New York State 7 per cent. Bond, \$5,000. Amount loaned on collateral security, \$0,000. Interest accrued, but not due, \$3,100.00. Bills receivable for inland navigation risks, \$1,333.22. Due from other companies, salvage, etc., \$1,573.33. Amount of all other property held by the Company, \$2,800.44. Total, \$102,042.96.

LIABILITIES. Amount of losses reported to the Company, \$21,000.00. Amount not yet acted upon, \$81,042.96. INCOME. Amount of cash premiums received, \$310,416.99. Net amount of premiums received, \$42,420.97. Cost to reimburse outstanding risks, \$2,432.93. Amount of premiums earned, \$310,264.44. Amount of income from all other sources, \$2,397.45. Total, \$624,739.85.

EXPENDITURES. Amount of losses paid during the year, \$507,144.53. Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commission and fees to agents and officers of the Company, \$4,145.48. Amount of taxes paid by the Company, \$21,911.90. Total, \$535,201.91. Leaving a net profit, after allowing \$22,422.33 to reimburse all outstanding risks, of \$86,595.94.

FOR SALE BY JAMES R. WEBB, 814 Corner EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. FAMILY FLOUR. EVERY BARREL WARRANTED. FOR SALE BY J. EDWARD ADDICKS, (Late of L. Knowles & Co.) No. 1230 MARKET Street.

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LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE, In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 1179p Corner ELEVENTH and VINE STS.

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OPENING DAY.—ALL THE FRIENDS OF WILLIAM CALISEN & A. W. PAYNTER are invited to call at their New Restaurant, SOUTH AND GILFORD STREETS, on TO-MORROW (Thursday), to partake of a SPLENDID LUNCHEON, which will be served up from 2 P. M. until 5 P. M. The stock of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and Stationery will be of the finest character the market will afford.

W.H. DESKS. 1111 1/2 GROVE OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST. STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 411 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET. The best CARPET CLEANER in use. All orders promptly attended to. 48 1/2m 4p JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.